

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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DAVID FULTON, Editor.

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Ap17, 1846 31

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consisting in part of French, English and Ameri-  
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among which are every variety and style of Dress,  
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which were got up under my own direction at the  
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other article usually kept in his line, all of which  
will be offered lower than has ever before been of-  
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zens of Wilmington and the surrounding coun-  
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Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of  
all descriptions; and likewise, Horse Shoeing and  
Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills  
made out according to times, for cash. I will be  
found at the shop formerly occupied by James  
Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.  
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-4f

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A FINE ROOMY STORE, in Mr. Parsley's  
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July 24

**ADDRESS**  
OF THE  
HON. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, JR.,  
TO THE  
PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

I have never appeared before the public, by  
myself or otherwise, to write down an accusa-  
tion against me, but have hitherto chosen to  
bear unjust rebuke in silence, and rely upon  
time, and my manner of life, to consign to  
oblivion the whisperings of the envious and  
the calumnies of the malignant. I do not af-  
fect to conceal, that a departure from this rule  
gives me much pain; and I am persuaded that  
if many of my friends did not think that it is  
a duty I owe to the people not to remain silent,  
under the recent censure of frenzied parti-  
sans, I should leave it, as far as concerns me,  
to my known character, and the self-denying  
act which has provoked it, to vindicate the pa-  
triotism and purity of my motives; reposing  
confidently upon the discernment and judg-  
ment of an intelligent public, in view of the  
simple facts as they occurred; and not doubting,  
that so soon as the occasion had passed by,  
and there was no longer a necessity for  
overawing others, who, it might have been  
supposed, were more timid in their purpose,  
and no chance to deceive the people at the  
North Carolina elections, by unscrupulous li-  
bels against me, my assailants would cease  
from their "dirty work," and bad men, who  
measure the motives of the virtuous by a stand-  
ard of morals which vice has erected in their  
own bosoms, would go hunting after some  
fresh victim to gratify their ignoble malice.—  
But I come before you at this time to speak  
myself, not of others, and to defend my own  
faithfulness, not to expose their designs; and  
I think myself happy that I have the honest  
people of North Carolina to judge my cause.  
I invoke no sympathy, I ask no compassion,  
and I thank God I need them not. But with  
the proud consciousness of one who has dared  
to do his duty as a servant of the republic, a-  
midst dangers and trials such as, I trust, are not  
to grow common in our government, I stand  
before you to lay claim to the confidence, res-  
pect, and approbation of all good men, more  
especially of those belonging to the democratic  
party. I feel and know this day, and I will  
prove even to my enemies, that in my station  
as a senator, and in retiring from it, I incur-  
red no guilt—I deceived no one—I betrayed  
no party—I made no sacrifice of your interests,  
and no surrender of your rights,—none at  
all, directly or indirectly. And they who  
have charged the contrary, with all who, from  
any motive, personal or political, have given  
to it their aid and countenance, did "bear false  
witness."

It is true, that on the 25th of July, a few mo-  
ments before the vote was expected to have been  
taken on the new tariff bill of 1846, (unprop-  
erly called "McKay's bill"), I resigned my  
seat as a senator in Congress, into the hands  
of North Carolina, to whom it belonged; be-  
lieving that it was my duty to do it, sooner than  
cast my vote against my own conscience, for  
a law that I could not approve, and knowing  
that it was my perfect right to do it, and that  
I would be but exercising that right, in con-  
formity with the last written doctrine of the  
legislature and of the party who elected me.  
In this only have I offended; and in manly  
sincerity, but with that plainness of  
speech which the humblest man in the com-  
munity will be able to understand for himself,  
I proceed to lay before you my explanation.

The subject of the tariff, and the system of  
laws by which taxes are imposed and collected  
for the use of the general government  
throughout the Union, is one of deep impor-  
tance, but of much intricacy and great diffi-  
culty in its judicious arrangement. Soon after  
taking my seat in the Senate of the United  
States, (in December, 1843,) I for one felt  
what any man when he first goes into Con-  
gress directly from private life will be apt to  
experience, and that was a lack of necessary  
knowledge and information upon it. With an  
ambition to learn my duty as a legislator for  
this great republic, and a fixed determination  
to pursue it afterwards, I immediately gave  
my whole mind to the study and considera-  
tion of this tariff system, well knowing that  
upon it depended, in a good degree, the chief  
operations in commerce, agriculture, and man-  
ufactures, in the other States as well as ours.  
During the first session of the last Congress,  
and after having devoted nearly all my time  
for some months to this study, I hoped I had  
made myself qualified, and my political asso-  
ciates believed me fit, to be consulted and  
counseled with, in our united efforts to arrange  
a tariff with justice to all sections, and with  
entire safety to the business, prosperity, har-  
mony, peace, and independence of the Union.  
To admit that this could not be done, was to  
declare that the Union government had failed,  
and the cause of free government had failed.  
The democratic senators in particular, con-  
curring as we did then, and do now, with a  
few exceptions at the north, in a sentiment of  
opposition to the tariff of 1842, desired to see  
it changed. That act was believed to be ex-  
treme in its protective character, and therefore  
unequal and unsatisfactory to large sections  
of the Union; and our aim was, to modify it  
by the nearest possible approach to that hap-  
pily mean between the extreme opinions of such  
as demand a total abandonment of all protec-  
tion on one hand, and of those who insist upon  
protection as a primary object, on the other.  
I have no doubt that this is the only founda-  
tion upon which wise and just legislation can  
be based, when interests really conflicting are  
to be affected by the action of the general gov-  
ernment. Conferences with each other, and  
with the chairman of the Committee of Ways  
and Means of the house of Representatives,  
[Mr. McKay,] were frequently held, as to the  
best mode of altering and reforming the  
tariff of 1842. The more eminent men of the  
democratic party in the Senate, and leading  
statesmen from different sections of the Union  
in Congress, took part in the deliberations  
and investigations which proceeded and ac-  
companied the formation of what was then  
called and known as "McKay's bill" and re-  
port," viz: in March, 1844. In the councils  
whence that bill proceeded, I had the honor  
to be admitted as an humble and unpretend-  
ing participant, so that I knew, and it cannot  
be denied, that quite all the democratic  
senators from the south and west, and very  
nearly every one from the north and east, as-  
sented to or acquiesced in it. It formed a  
subject of congratulation, I remember, among  
the members of the party from all sections at  
that time, (1844,) that the opinions and views

of democrats in the national councils had been  
thus brought to harmonize in what was tho't  
to be a reasonable, prudent, practical measure  
of legislation upon this subject, which seemed  
likely to put at rest and settle the tariff dis-  
pute. Unfortunately, it did not pass the  
House of Representatives: I will not stop to  
state the cause. But, notwithstanding its  
temporary defeat in that body, the democratic  
party at once put themselves before the peo-  
ple of the Union upon that bill as a common  
platform, and it was promulgated as their  
proposed scheme of reforming the tariff act of  
1842. "McKay's report" of 1844 was pub-  
lished and sent forth as the true and authentic  
interpretation of their views in regard to the  
change we were afterwards to insist upon.—  
So I understood it at the time, and ever since,  
and so have I constantly declared. The bill  
was named after its author and advocate, (Mr.  
McKay,) a statesman of North Carolina—a  
southern man and a democrat. My own opin-  
ions in its favor were freely expressed in all  
my intercourse with you, and they were not  
unknown in any quarter. The democratic  
press in North Carolina, without exception,  
applauded it; the democratic party zealously  
approved of it throughout our limits. If there  
was a single one of them who did not, I am  
yet to learn the fact. Hundreds—if not thou-  
sands—of the other party in our State gave  
their approving voice in its favor. Our elec-  
tions in 1844 and 1845, all of them, were con-  
ducted upon that basis, so far as the tariff  
question entered into them at all. Every in-  
telligent man in the nation knows the fact that  
the fall elections of 1844, and those in the  
spring of 1845, throughout the United States,  
for members of the present Congress were  
carried on, if not upon the same basis, with a  
knowledge of that bill and report. The north  
saw in it a pledge of the south and west that  
we did not mean to break down and oppress  
the labor and industry of the north and east;  
the south saw in it a reasonable concession to  
their demand for practical free trade; the peo-  
ple everywhere saw in it the hope for moder-  
ate legislation, and the prospect of a perma-  
nent arrangement of a question that had been  
agitating the nation for a quarter of a century;  
and if your memory still serves you with a  
recollection of any of the speeches of our can-  
didates for the last legislature or the present  
Congress, made in North Carolina only a  
year ago, I beg to know whether it was not  
uniformly proclaimed that all true democrats  
were going in favor of "McKay's bill" of  
1844? Bear in mind that the "McKay bill"  
of 1844 and the "McKay bill" of 1846 agree  
in nothing but the name, as I will show you  
hereafter.

And what, let me ask, was the result of all  
this? In the north, as well as in the south  
and west, the elections to the present Con-  
gress ended favorably to the democratic party.  
A democratic majority of more than sixty were  
returned to the House of Representatives.—  
The same party held a majority in the Senate.  
And a democratic President, nominated after  
the "McKay bill" of 1844 had been framed  
and approved by the party, was elected by the  
votes of States in the north as well as the  
south; a southern and a western President,  
whom we could not have elected without the  
votes of northern States. Of course I cannot  
undertake to affirm, as a fact, that the north-  
ern States which voted for the democratic party  
were induced to do it by McKay's bill and  
report of 1844. But this I know, and will  
say, that it was put forth as a political peace-  
offering upon the tariff, and that the northern  
people at once rallied to the support of the  
party in numbers largely beyond those which  
had theretofore supported it, and that it was  
expected by us when that offering was made,  
that it would conciliate the northern democrats;  
and I have no doubt that it enlisted the sup-  
port of thousands who would not have sustain-  
ed the party without it. Now, then, I put it  
to the conscience of the people of North Car-  
olina—who I know love all their country,  
north, south, east, and west—whether, under  
such circumstances, I was bound to violate  
my sense of duty, and, contrary alike to this  
party-pledge and to my own sober judgment  
as a Senator, to assent to an act which viola-  
ted out and out the "McKay bill" of 1844,  
when there was no public emergency to re-  
quire it, and no national exigency to excuse  
it, and that, when I did most confidently be-  
lieve that the tariff act of the present  
Congress was in itself unwise and full of mis-  
chief to the republic? Was it my duty to  
yield to the democratic party of North Car-  
olina, to have done that? And had I no right  
to resign and retire from it? Was I bound  
to hold on to my office, and put up the pre-  
tended excuse that the democrats of North  
Carolina had changed their minds, and re-  
pudiated "McKay's bill" of 1844, for a new  
and different measure in 1846?—or that the  
people desired me to pass the latter, when,  
forsooth, I did not know the fact to be so, and  
in my heart I did not believe it? So far from  
its being the case, I more than doubt whether  
thousands of you have not taken it for grant-  
ed, or been led to believe, down to this day,  
that the "McKay bill" of 1844 was the same  
thing that is called so in 1846; whereas they  
are as different as light is from darkness. No,  
my constituents never required such things of  
me.

Believe me, I do not mean to bring into  
question the course of other democratic sena-  
tors who condemned the act, and yet gave it  
their vote. It is my right to state that there  
were not a few of them who did that. Nei-  
ther do I mean by this to assail my friend,  
Mr. McKay. Far from it. They are my  
friends personally and politically, and in tak-  
ing a different view of their duty, they did  
me no wrong; and in defending my conduct,  
I intend not to arraign theirs. Whilst I have  
pursued the right of my conscience, they have  
followed theirs. In questions of conscience  
it must be conceded that God is the judge,  
and every man must stand or fall according  
as each believes for himself. So that not un-  
frequently there are cases where men in the  
same circumstances may act differently, and  
yet both be guiltless.

But what I have said upon the history and  
purpose of the "McKay bill" of 1844, did  
not form all of my objection to the new tariff  
of 1846, improperly named "McKay's bill";  
and which I shall, for the sake of discrimina-  
tion, more properly call the "experimental  
tariff."

My opinions shall be laid before you with-  
out disguise, and you shall see whether, taken  
in connexion with an unnecessary and im-  
proper abandonment of the real McKay bill

of 1844, they do not show that, in my hostil-  
ity to the experimental tariff, I was faithful to  
you and my country, and true to myself and  
my party.

Fortunately for me, those opinions, so far  
as they looked forward to its ultimate conse-  
quences, on the harmony of the party, or the  
welfare of the republic, I am no longer under  
the necessity of supporting by labored argu-  
ments. For good or evil, the law has passed.  
It should be repealed or modified at the next  
session, that will be of itself a complete vin-  
dication of my opposition to it at the present.  
If it should be permitted to remain in force in  
the form that I was required to vote upon it,  
then time will soon determine whether my  
opinion of it was right or wrong. I abide the  
result without fear; yet, if I know myself,  
without a wish to see evil come of it, merely  
for the sake of claiming hereafter the merit of  
political sagacity for my resistance to it.

These, then, were my opinions, as they are  
now:—  
First. Our country is involved in an expen-  
sive war, and the wisest among you cannot  
foresee its close. We have a large army in-  
vading Mexico, and a large navy off her coasts,  
along the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf  
of Mexico. The sum already appropriated by  
Congress for the government expenditures of  
the fiscal year, exceeds FIFTY MILLIONS of  
dollars. Will the experimental tariff raise  
revenue sufficient to "pay as we go"? Cer-  
tainly not. Congress knew that, and, there-  
fore, authorized a loan of ten millions at the  
very time we were passing this tariff; and  
the first act of the next session will probably  
be one for ten millions more! Will it produce  
revenue enough to pay one-half of the approp-  
riations? I am quite sure it will not. Its  
advocates do not assert that it will do much  
more. Wherefore, if this experiment works  
as well as its warmest friends have predicted,  
the government will fall in debt twenty-five  
millions this (fiscal) year. So long as the  
war lasts, and for such a period of time after  
it as the war expenses continue, it will be the  
same thing. But if the experiment works as  
ill as its more violent opponents have said  
of it, why, then it will hardly go at all. I  
think the truth lies between them. It will  
work, but it will work badly, and work you  
deeply in debt; and if it is adhered to "with-  
out alteration," the public debt will be in-  
creased, not much short of THIRTY MILLIONS  
the first year, and I can see no way to prevent  
its yearly increase, except by a resort to di-  
rect taxes.

Direct taxes ought to be our very last re-  
sort. Public debt is an evil that I labor more  
than ever since I was a member of Congress;  
and therefore it was the conclusion of my  
mind, that this experiment ought not to be  
tried, and certainly not at this particular  
time. The acts of a Congress which went to  
diminish the revenue, but to increase the ex-  
penditures, did not seem to me to be consis-  
tent with prudence in any government, more  
especially in a time of war. The tariff sys-  
tem, according to my judgment, was a most  
unfit subject for party experiments; and, at  
the time of a yearly expenditure of fifty mil-  
lions of dollars, and of a foreign war, such ex-  
periments amounted to party rashness. If the  
war should end soon, still the government  
here, we knew, expected to terminate it by a  
treaty for peace and a new territory, viz: Cal-  
ifornia. No honest country would take the  
territory without paying the owner for it, and  
if we would, Mexico cannot yield it upon any  
other terms. Hence, whether we were to  
have peace or war with Mexico, we needed  
much more money to carry on the government.  
When the plainest rules of arithmetic and  
common sense thus compelled me to with-  
hold my support from a tariff experiment, to  
be made now, at the expense of the nation's  
credit, how could I hesitate?

Second. The tariff of 1842 ought to have  
been modified, but not by an act which re-  
duced the duties as early as the 1st December.  
In all great alterations of the tariff dimini-  
shing duties, the reductions ought to be made  
upon reasonable notice to the people, whose  
property and business will be affected by  
them. In that case, there may be inconve-  
nience to some, but it does not bring down ruin  
upon so many innocent people. Not giving  
time, infant factories are destroyed by the  
hand of legislation, and the older and more  
mature establishments, are compelled to di-  
minish their operations forthwith, and conse-  
quently to discharge a number of their labor-  
ers and reduce the wages of all. The labor-  
ers suffer more than the owners, because they  
are less able to bear it. The sudden loss of  
work will be to many of them and their fam-  
ilies a loss of food and raiment, and that which  
the law-maker is commanded to pray for—his  
"daily bread"—he would thus rudely tak-  
ing by law from the workman of his country.  
And the experimental tariff act was the  
more objectionable, inasmuch as many of our  
countrymen—the northern laborers, who are  
to suffer under it—will be put out of employ-  
ment in the beginning of winter, when other  
employments will be obtained with great dif-  
ficulty; and at the north, the poor, without  
labor and wages, encounter a degree of suffer-  
ing, in that inclement season, which we have  
no just conception of at the south. You must  
see it, before you can fully appreciate it. Al-  
so, a sudden alteration of the tariff must, of  
necessity, disturb the home market of our  
manufacturers, coal-diggers and mechanics,  
and involve hundreds and thousands—in losses  
to some, ruin to others, and suffering to  
many.

Even a bad tariff law, then, should not be  
repealed so as to fall down too hastily, when  
its gradual-abrogation would create less in-  
convenience to the government, and its sud-  
den change may oppress the poor, or do im-  
justice to any section. The government ought  
to have compassion on all the people, and  
particularly upon the laboring classes. "Ab-  
bott Lawrences," whose fortune has been the  
theme of so many tariff speeches. The com-  
promise tariff act, under General Jackson, in  
1833, reduced the duties gradually and peri-  
odically for nine years. It gave nine years'  
notice. This experimental tariff will reduce  
all the duties upon only four months' notice!  
The latter was harsh, cruel, to the laborer,  
and unjust to both; and the general welfare  
did not require it.

Third. The independent treasury, of it-  
self a great change, the warehousing act, an-  
other, and the experimental tariff, the great-  
est of them all,—will, when taken together,  
work an entire revolution of our financial

system. One at a time they might have been  
introduced more safely, some of them wisely.  
But by being so nearly united, as they will be,  
in the time of their commencement, it is calcu-  
lated to excite apprehension and alarm. To  
put them into simultaneous operation, was, in-  
deed, a political movement of party, too vi-  
olent and too potent for good. They will af-  
fect all the business of the people most inju-  
riously; and, with a government expenditure  
of fifty millions, and a revenue under twenty  
millions, the government itself may be crush-  
ed under their combined operation. To at-  
tempt it, when the nation was at war abroad,  
and the government was in the money mar-  
ket, or soon expected there, as a borrower at  
home, clearly appeared to my mind to be un-  
wisely jeopardizing public credit and private  
confidence. Revolutions are seldom reforms,  
and certainly reforms need not always be re-  
volutions. One must reasonably fear that,  
without a miracle, such strong measures, act-  
ing under their combined power against the  
existing order of things in the country may  
create a revolution in trade, pecuniary distress,  
hard times, popular excitement, and section-  
al agitations, preceding another contest for the  
presidency, and do nobody any good, but a few  
political agitators and rich speculators. I  
thought they would go very far towards pro-  
ducing an overthrow of the democratic party  
if they did not entirely accomplish it. These  
consequences were too natural not to be ap-  
prehended; and the last-mentioned result was  
openly predicted by some, and probably an-  
ticipated by others, of my own friends, who  
yet voted for the experimental tariff bill, with-  
out approving of it. Unless it should be re-  
pealed or materially modified, its consequences  
now, belong to the developments of the future;  
so I need not illustrate the grounds of my con-  
viction by minute statements. Let time test  
its correctness.

Fourth. In none of the tariff acts of the  
United States in former years was the indus-  
try of our own country burdened by the dis-  
criminations made against home manufactures.  
Their policy was to build up, and not to de-  
stroy—to protect, and not to oppress. Not so  
the experimental tariff. And is it not a mis-  
take to suppose that the republican people of  
North Carolina were at any time hostile to  
those acts merely because they were "protec-  
tive"? Our hostility was aimed at the extent  
of the thing, not the thing itself—at extreme  
protection, not protection per se. With  
here and there an individual exception (for  
republicans in those days were allowed to dif-  
fer) I boldly affirm that this was the republi-  
can doctrine of our State; and the people who  
knew it to be true, when I remind them that  
it was precisely the point of our dispute with  
the nullifiers. They were against protection  
out and out. We, the (Jackson) republican  
party of North Carolina, in particular, went  
for incidental protection—moderate protection,  
by a "judicious tariff." They were for declar-  
ing the tariff of 1828 and 1832 unconstitutional,  
and nullifying it, because it protected man-  
ufactures. We thought it was unjust, because  
the protection was extreme, but not unconsti-  
tutional; and that the "Union must be pre-  
served." What the republican party of North  
Carolina thought then, I thought, and spoke,  
and wrote.

And coming down to more recent events,  
let me say, that McKay's bill of 1844 was a  
tariff of incidental protection, which you and  
I, and all the democrats in Congress from  
North Carolina, approved and sustained; and  
the people of our party, in North Carolina,  
nowhere opposed last year, and the press of  
the party defended up to the inauguration af-  
terwards, and even down to the day of the  
report from the present Secretary of the Treas-  
ury. Careful study, longer experience, and  
closer examination, have confirmed me in the  
faith of those times, fortified, as it was, by the  
authority of the administration of Washing-  
ton, and Jackson, all southern republicans and  
southern Presidents. Is consistency treason?  
It may be a misfortune to me that I was un-  
able to change with the times, but it would be  
a crime to deny my faith. To avoid misrepresen-  
tation, I give you the words of those wise  
and eminent and patriotic men. Hear Wash-  
ington.

Extract of a speech of George Washington,  
President of the United States, to Congress  
January 8, 1790.  
"A free people ought not only to be armed, but  
disciplined, to which end a uniform and well-  
digested plan is requisite; and their safety and in-  
terest require that they should promote such man-  
ufactures as tend to render them independent of  
others for essential, particularly military, supplies."  
"The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and  
manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I  
trust, need recommendation."

In accordance with this general recommen-  
dation, the House of Representatives passed a  
resolution directing the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury (Mr. Hamilton) to report to them upon  
the subject of manufactures, and particularly  
as to the means of promoting such as would  
tend to render the United States independ-  
ent of foreign nations for military and other  
essential supplies; and his report was sub-  
mitted in December, 1791, wherein he said:

"The expediency of manufactures in the United  
States, which was long since deemed very  
questionable, appears at this time to be pretty gen-  
erally admitted."—P. 123.

And again he said:  
"A question has been made concerning the con-  
stitutional right of the government of the United  
States, to apply this species of encouragement [to  
manufactures,] but there is certainly no good  
foundation for such a question."—P. 136.

And again he said:  
"It is not uncommon to meet with an opinion,  
that, though the promoting of manufactures may  
be the interest of a part of the Union, it is con-  
trary to that of another part. The northern and  
southern regions are sometimes represented as  
having adverse interests in this respect. Those  
called manufacturing, these agricultural States;  
and a species of opposition is imagined to subsist  
between the manufacturing and agricultural in-  
terests."

"Ideas of a contrariety of interests between the  
northern and southern interests of the Union are,  
in the main, as unfounded as they are mischievous.  
The diversity of circumstances on which such con-  
trariety is usually predicated, authorizes a directly  
contrary conclusion. Mutual wants constitute one  
of the strongest links of political connexion; and  
the extent of these wants a natural proportion to  
the diversity in the means of mutual supply. Sug-  
gestions of an opposite complexion are ever to be

deplored, as unfriendly to the steady pursuit of  
one great common cause, and to the perfect har-  
mony of all its parts."—P. 134. (See State Pa-  
pers, Finance, vol. 1, pages 123, 134 and 136.)  
These were the doctrines of Washington,  
and of Washington's administration. And  
now hear Washington again!  
Extract of a speech of George Washington, Presi-  
dent of the United States, to Congress, Dec.  
7, 1796.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without  
success, directed their attention to the encourage-  
ment of manufactures. The object is of too much  
consequence not to insure a continuance of their  
efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."  
Hear Jefferson!

Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson,  
President of the United States, to Congress,  
Nov. 8, 1808.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, pro-  
duced by the injustice of the belligerent powers,  
(of Europe,) and the consequent losses and sacri-  
fices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern.  
The situation into which we have thus been  
forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our in-  
dustry and capital to internal manufactures and  
improvements. The extent of this conversion is  
daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the  
establishments formed and forming, will, under the  
auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the  
freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of  
protective duties and prohibitions, become  
permanent."

Hear Madison!

Extract of a message from James Madison, Presi-  
dent of the United States, to Congress, Nov.  
5, 1811.  
"Although other subjects will press more im-  
mediately on your deliberations, a portion of them  
cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound  
policy of securing to our manufacturers the success  
they have attained, and are still attaining, in some  
degree, under the impulse of causes not perman-  
ent."

"Besides the reasonableness of saving our man-  
ufactures from sacrifices which a change of cir-  
cumstances might bring on them, the national in-  
terest requires that, with respect to such articles  
at least as belong to our defence and our primary  
wants, we should not be left in unnecessary de-  
pendence on external supplies."

Extract of a message from James Madison, Presi-  
dent of the United States, to Congress, Dec.  
5, 1815.

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the ob-  
ject of revenue, the influence of the tariff on man-  
ufactures will necessarily present itself for con-  
sideration. However wise the theory may be which  
leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals  
the application of their industry and resources,  
there are in this, as in other cases exceptions to  
the general rule. Besides the condition, which  
the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption  
by other nations, experience teaches that so many  
circumstances must concur in introducing and ma-  
turing manufacturing establishments, especially of  
the more complicated kinds, that a country may  
remain long without them, although sufficiently  
advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly  
fitted, for carrying them on with success. Under  
circumstances giving a powerful impulse to man-  
ufacturing industry, it has made among us a pro-  
gress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the  
belief that with a protection not more than is due to  
the enterprising citizens whose interests are now  
at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only  
safe against occasional competitions from abroad,  
but a source of domestic wealth, and even of ex-  
ternal commerce. In selecting the branches more  
especially entitled to the public patronage, a prefer-  
ence is obviously claimed by such as will relieve  
the United States from a dependence on foreign  
supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles  
necessary for the public defence, or connected with  
the primary wants of individuals. It will be an  
additional recommendation of particular manufac-  
tures, where the materials of them are extensively  
drawn from our agriculture, and consequently im-  
port and insure to that great fund of national pro-  
sperity and independence an encouragement which  
cannot fail to be rewarded."

Hear Monroe!

Extract of a Message from James Monroe, Presi-  
dent of the United States, to Congress, Dec.  
7, 1819.

"It is deemed of great importance to give en-  
couragement to our domestic manufactures. In  
what manner the evils which have been adverted  
to may be remedied, and how far it may be prac-  
ticable in other respects to afford to them further  
encouragement, paying due regard to the other  
great interests of the nation, is submitted to the  
wisdom of Congress."

Extract of a Message from James Monroe, Presi-  
dent of the United States, to Congress, Dec'r.  
3, 1822.

"From the best information that I have been  
able to obtain, it appears that our manufactures,  
though depressed immediately after the peace,  
have considerably increased, and are still increas-  
ing, under the encouragement given them by the  
tariff of



# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, Aug. 28, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents for this paper, in that city.

## Mr. Haywood's Address.

This remarkable document has been before the people of North Carolina some days. Sufficient time has elapsed since the affair of which it speaks took place, to allow men's minds to cool. The address itself was wisely timed to come before them when a reaction might have been expected. There is little else spoken of, in connection with the political questions of the day, and before long the public voice of the State will be heard in reply.

We are sorry if the remarks we are about to make will add one sting more to Mr. Haywood's conscience. If that be half as sensitive as he pretends, it must already afflict him beyond measure. But it is our duty as public journalists to make our opinions known in a matter in which they are expected. We have already denounced his conduct as treacherous to the party, and false to the great interests confided to his care. We have listened to his defence with patience and forbearance, and though we will perhaps contribute a little more to that notoriety which Mr. Haywood seems to desire, we are bound, however unwilling, to take him up again, and add a few, a very few words, before we hand him to that bitter obscurity which will hereafter be his fate; a fate as melancholy as his fall; as damning and irrevocable as the double treachery which was its cause.

It might reasonably have been expected that, in the eleven columns over which he has spread his labored defence, Mr. Haywood, a man gifted with talents far above mediocrity; a lawyer, accustomed, through long practice, to speak on any side, would have something to say in palliation of his extraordinary conduct. We confess that, for the honor of the good Old North State, we hoped that in our first remarks we had gone too far, and fancied enough might be found in his address to vindicate his motives, if not to sustain his judgment. We thought he had been led astray, and though misled, might still be patriotic. But as if to invoke a deeper cry of execration, he has shewn a shameless act of public delinquency, to have been dictated by no single, pure, or worthy motive, and unsupported even by the ordinary ones of virtue and conscientious scruple. Nor is this all, convicted before the world, and manifestly guilty in his own estimation, he ventures, with an effrontery equalled only by the occasion, to bring himself before the Democratic party as an injured and an outraged man, and appealing to facts without their observation, and beyond the test of their enquiry, boldly claims their acquittal. Better, far better for him, had he kept silent, and trusted his fate to the influence of his friends. It was not enough that Mr. Haywood should disregard his most solemn pledges. It was not enough that he should peril the interests and the leading measure of his party; he must insult their understandings also! He has violated their confidence, and he would now abuse their credulity. It may have gratified Mr. Haywood's conceit to have observed in former instances, how opposition would bend to his will, and resistance vanish before his power, for he seemed equally strong to court and to quell them—but let him not think he stands in the same position now. We tell Mr. Haywood that he has raised a storm which he can no more control than can a babe the torrents of Niagara. This is no *Convention business*; no local matter in which to secure the aid of his talents and his once strong influence, we were content to put up with his vain eccentricities and consistent *hauteur*, his glaring weakness and haughty presumption. Elected by accident, and merely for compromise, he at no time possessed the full confidence of his party, and this act of resignation when the whole country was looking to his vote, and when it might reasonably have been expected to have decided the fate of the measure, while it deprived him of the high position he filled, took from him at the same time the influence which was attached to it, with all the consideration and esteem which caused his elevation.

Stripped of all the flimsy pretences and frightful verbosity by which the statement is chumbered, Mr. H.'s opposition to the Tariff Bill proceeded, 1st: From the fact that, in his estimation, it does not afford sufficient protection to the manufacturing interest. He agrees that the Tariff Bill of 1842 was extreme in its protective features, but contends that some protection is just and necessary—that the main object in such a measure should be to hit the "nearest possible approach to that happy mean between a total abandonment of protection on the one hand, and its adoption as a primary object on the other." These seem to be his convictions—for no bill which does not embrace this principle, can be conscientiously voted. The Tariff Bill of 1844 was such a bill. The Tariff Bill of 1846 was not. Such we believe to be a fair statement of his position on this point. We are sincerely distressed of meeting it fairly and fully.

Now, if in these features we should succeed in establishing to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, that the two bills are identical, both in principle and detail, we hold Mr. Haywood convicted of deliberate treachery in accepting a seat in the Senate, in the first instance; for if they be the same, the objection applies as equally to one as the other, and Mr. H. is found voluntarily pledged to the support of a measure to which he was conscientiously opposed. If we should go further and demonstrate that McKay's bill of 1846, where it does differ with that of 1844, is so in favor of the classes hitherto protected, Mr. H. stands convicted of equal violence to his own feelings and conscientious opinions, in withholding from it his support. What are the facts? In Mr. McKay's bill of 1844, duties were laid at the rate of 30 per cent *ad valorem*, on articles which a just regard for the interests of the manufacturers demanded should be protected—and by the 12th section of that bill it was provided, that all *ad valorem* duties exceeding 25 per cent, should be reduced to that rate, on and after the 1st September, 1845. The present bill has no such provision, but the same articles are taxed 30 per cent *ad valorem*, precisely as proposed in 1844, and at that rate must continue! More than this, the new tariff fixes the value at the prime cost and charges, thus increasing the duty laid to the benefit of manufacturers

while in that of 1844 the prime cost only, constituted the basis of valuation, shewing plainly as words can show, Mr. Haywood's model tariff more essentially free trade in its whole scope than the present, which he opposes, on the ground that it affords too little protection! We are at a loss for words to mark our sense of the enormous dissimulosity discovered by this simple exposition.

Again, Mr. Haywood opposes the new tariff on the ground that, as a measure of revenue, it will not supply the treasury with sufficient means to prosecute the war with Mexico. Why, if it be a fact that low duties will decrease revenue, as Mr. Haywood seems to contend, the same objection would apply to the tariff bill of 1844, and as we have seen with even stronger force. The only way, then, in which this objection could be removed, would be by the re-enactment of such a tariff as that of 1842. But Mr. Haywood was pledged against that, and so this must also fall when objected to the new bill. It is apart from our present purpose, and would cover too much ground to shew how baseless is the doctrine for which Mr. H. here implicitly contends. His opinion in this matter is in direct opposition to that of Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the Treasury, and in fact the whole of the Democratic party in the Senate, and out of it, who have all along been trying to persuade us that a low tariff must ultimately increase revenue, by encouraging a larger importation, and Mr. H. being (heaven save the mark!) "a true democrat," cannot surely question one of the leading and long recognized principles of his party, and one which he has himself more than once eloquently and zealously supported.

One remaining ground of objection to the new Bill, and we have done. It is stated that in adopting the *ad valorem* principle it departs from the usual practice of the government, and introduces a new principle in taxation; a principle which Mr. H. as a gentleman, a Senator, and a Christian never could sustain. Mr. Haywood will have to blot from the memory of the Democracy of North Carolina the names & the public services, with the earnest recommendations of Calhoun, and McDuffie, Woodbury, Benton and Wright, before again he ventures to ask what distinguished name ever sanctioned it, save that of Henry Clay. He will have to erase from the records of the Republic the history of the Compromise, the composition of every Tariff act, since the organization of the government, not even excepting that offered in 1844, EVERY ARTICLE UNDER WHICH WAS TAXED AD VALOREM, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FIVE, viz: Silk, Iron, Sugar, Molasses, and Spirits—Mr. H. must deny the constant practice under each, before he has the brazen effrontery to inform the people of the Union that the intelligent citizens of N. Carolina, "thousands and tens of thousands of good North Carolina Democrats, so far from having adopted it in their political creed, did not so much as hear of it until long since my election to the Senate!" Was ever anything equal to this? We stated we had read this long and labored defence with forbearance, and in reviewing it too, we mean to exercise the same manly virtue.

But we hasten to close this examination. Before we do so, we cannot help being struck with wonder and amazement, that notwithstanding all his fruitless efforts at amendment; notwithstanding all the repeated calls upon his patriotism, his integrity, and his sense of duty, all of which this Bill violated, Mr. Haywood would still have voted in its favor, had it only been postponed in operation a few months! "Will it be believed," says the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, "that this transcendental patriot, in spite of all these weighty objections, actually agreed to vote for the new tariff, provided its operation could be postponed from the 1st of December to the 1st of March? Yet he so assures us in his address. From the beginning to the end of his long vindication, we find his conscience and his sense of duty hanging like a nightmare over him, and disordering his mind so far as to blind him to the fact that the bill under consideration was almost identically the same as the one he had approved and cherished as a model of a tariff, and yet conscience and all that, did at last dwindle down into a petty objection to the day for the new tariff to go into operation! Conscience cried out for March and the bill said December! Conscience had conceded much—the rate of taxation—the principle of taxation—but when it came to the day of the month, conscience took the study and would not budge an inch further."

We have now done with Mr. Haywood. We leave him where he admits he has been brought with reluctance, at the bar of his country. We are convinced that while he could have for his judges no more impartial or well disposed a body than the Democracy of N. Carolina they will not be satisfied with sophistry for argument, and the keen ingenuity of the advocate for the honest rectitude of the Representative. Nor let Mr. Haywood think to save himself from punishment by boasting an undeserved intimacy with the councils of the President. Even the ample folds of that Executive mantle with which Jas. K. Polk has been clothed by a confiding people, cannot disguise the enormity of his offence, or screen him from the pain of its legitimate consequences.

NEWSPAPER READING.—We like occasionally to lounge upon subjects which are calculated to rebound to our own treasury. Whether we shall hit upon a proper method under this head or not we cannot well judge. But as we expect to clothe ourselves in a new, whiter and stronger garment, in a short time, we think we will not offend any of our already numerous readers by quoting the opinion of a great mind on this subject, and ask our friends to reflect upon the matter, and call the attention of their neighbors and friends to it also. By so doing they may probably aid us very materially in extending the circulation of the Journal.

Sir J. Herchell says,—"Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting newspaper or book. It calls for the bodily exertion, of which he has already had enough; perhaps too much. It relieves his mind of its dullness and weariness. It transports him into a livelier, gay, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment full as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessities and comforts

for himself and family—and without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work; and if when he had been reading he was anything but the idlest and lightest, does him something to think of, besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading!"—THE JOURNAL.

## The Rail Road Resolutions.

In our last paper we published three important resolutions concerning the proposed Rail Road from Wilmington, and ventured to express an opinion adverse to the first of them. We are opposed to this hurried proceeding, and therefore rejoice that the whole matter has been postponed until October, when the taxpayers of the community will be again among us—when the subject too, and the principle embraced in the resolutions, will have undergone thorough and sufficient discussion. Let it be remembered that this is a matter in which it is scarcely delicate to take part, unless we represent property. When an expression of opinion is to be had, let all join; when a law is to be laid, we must proceed more cautiously, and let those who have most to gain or lose by the measure, take the prominent part in its discussion. Now the men who should have been at the meeting on Wednesday night, were not all there. They were at the North or at other places of summer resort, and we should wait their return. There is no use for so much hurry. Delay is not always the test of energy—fixed and resolute in the great end we propose, policy dictates that the means and the manner of effecting it should be the result of cautious, slow, deliberation. In all this matter we wish to be distinctly understood. We are friendly to the Road, and always have been. No man credits more sincerely than we do, its immense advantages. No one sees more clearly the crisis at which we have arrived. No one is more heartily disposed to every thing that may conduce to the welfare of Wilmington. It is for these reasons we counsel for the present, on the subject of the first resolution, a "masterly inactivity."

The other resolutions were framed upon the unanimous opinions of the people for several years last past. It is a great wonder they have not been brought forward before. That part of Wilmington embraced within the proposed limits, has been long enjoying all the benefits of its vicinity to a town, without sustaining any of the burdens. When this Rail Road goes through, manifestly, they will be largely benefited, and it is but fair that in any general contribution like the one proposed, they should take part.

A proper assessment of the value of lands and property has been long wanting. The present one was made in 1837. Since that time, their value has largely increased.

We observe from the report of the proceedings, that a committee of five have been appointed to agree and report upon the best manner of attaining the various objects proposed by the meeting. This, of course, will bring up the whole question again, and under circumstances more favorable to a general and proper expression of popular feeling. We hope that the Committee will so frame their report as to meet the views of all. We want the Road to be carried through solely by the people, if possible. We ask it as a matter of justice to the community whose sympathies have been so strongly excited; whose enthusiasm is now fairly aroused, that when the books are opened, as they should be now, the stock should be placed at such a price that all may be able to take a part; as all are interested, and all will benefit, we should all contribute. This is a measure equally dictated by policy and justice.

## WILMINGTON, N. C., } August 19th, 1846.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held this evening in the Masonic Hall, Gen. James Owen was appointed Chairman, and A. Martin acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the present meeting was to act upon certain resolutions submitted by Gen. A. McRae, at the meeting of the 11th inst. After considerable debate, and some slight amendment offered by G. J. McRae, Esq., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That application be made at the coming session of the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the town of Wilmington to subscribe ——— dollars, to the capital stock of a Rail Road, connecting said town with the South Carolina Rail Road, and also to empower said town to levy a tax, and to borrow money, if necessary, for the purpose of raising funds for such subscription.

On motion of G. J. McRae, Esq., Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to agree upon the amount that the town shall be authorized to subscribe to said Road, and the mode of levying the tax; and report at a meeting to be held on the third Monday in October next.

The Chairman then appointed G. J. McRae, Esq., Col. John McRae, George Davis, Henry Nutt, and J. C. Wood, said Committee.

The following resolutions, previously submitted by Gen. A. McRae, were then taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That application be made to extend the limits of the old town, South five squares, or 1250 feet, North to the corner of the Campbell survey, at present owned by O. G. Parkey, Richard Bradley, and others; and East six squares, or 3750 feet, with an exterior margin around the whole of 68 feet.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature be requested to procure the passage of a general act for the assessment of property throughout the State, or, failing in that, a special enactment authorizing the town of Wilmington to assess and tax all property within the limits above specified.

The meeting then adjourned.  
JAMES OWEN, Chm.  
A. MARTIN, Sec'y.

## To the Editor of the Journal:

Sir: I was formerly an inhabitant of the town of Wilmington—was much interested in the welfare of the Old North State, took such a part in public affairs generally, as I think every good citizen should take, but devoted my special attention to the subject of internal improvements. I am now, and have been, for more than nine years, a citizen of New Orleans, yet never have I forgotten, or can forget, the State of North Carolina, being always ready to rejoice with her sons in the day of prosperity, and to mourn with them in the hour of adversity.

For some years before I removed from the State with my family, it was a common remark of those citizens who cherished some feeling of State pride, that North Carolina was behind the age, and instead of sharing in the prosperity which rewarded the efforts of the citizens of other States, her prospects were becoming annually more gloomy and more discouraging.

In consequence of her unfortunate geographical position, being tributary to South Carolina on the South-west, to Virginia on the East, and to Tennessee beyond the mountains; and her most valuable resources being undeveloped and unavailing from the want of a channel of communication with the sea board, her most intelligent, active and wealthy sons were daily swelling the stream of emigration which flowed steadily from the State into those adjoining States, increasing their wealth, and elevating their character. There must be a feeling of deep regret mingled, however, with some pride when we reflect how many of her eminent sons have filled with honor the gubernatorial Chair of other States, or distinguished themselves as their representatives in the Senate chamber, and in the popular branch of Congress, or as members of the Judiciary, or as consuls and ambassadors in foreign countries.

To remedy this ruinous state of affairs, a few citizens of this town, in 1831, determined to make a vigorous and persevering effort to redeem the character of the State, and to place her on a level with her more prosperous neighbors. It was soon decided that the rail road system was the only one which was at the same time available, expedient, and efficient to accomplish that purpose. The first line that was projected, and I shall ever believe that it was the most important, was designed to connect the town of Lincoln, in Lincoln county, with some sea port on the Atlantic coast, either Wilmington or Beaufort, where the depth of water was sufficient to admit vessels of a tonnage suitable to the commerce which such a road would necessarily have produced. A charter to accomplish this object was obtained from the Legislature, but the project failed from causes to which it is not now necessary to advert. Another line was then projected to run from the town of Wilmington to the Western part of the State, through the counties bordering on South Carolina, crossing the Yadkin and Catamba rivers, and thereby stopping the draining of her resources in that part of the State. But this measure shared the same fate as the former, not even a charter having been obtained for it. Finally, in 1834, public opinion seemed to be united on the line to Weldon, and a vigorous effort, after a few years, carried that line into successful operation. And indeed it was high time to do something to avert the impending ruin. In this town commerce was languishing and annually decreasing; real estate had reached the lowest point of depression, and had scarcely a nominal value. The most industrious citizens were either removing, or debating to what part of the Union they should remove to better their declining fortunes, and to be able to support and educate their children; gloom and despondency pervaded the whole community. Without something to produce a change, Wilmington would probably, in a few years, have become what Brunswick has long been—a deserted site, and an abandoned ruin.

But what a change has been brought about in the course of not quite twelve years. In 1835 the population of the town was estimated at from two thousand five hundred to three thousand persons. Now it varies, in the opinion of different persons, from seven to nine thousand. The number of houses has been doubled; the grading of the streets has produced a complete change in the appearance of the town; the newly erected buildings exhibit great improvement; the commerce has greatly increased, several new steam-mills have been erected; and fourteen new Turpentine Distilleries have been set in operation. Real estate, I have been informed, has advanced 200 per cent, or more; and this I have no reason to doubt, as a house and lot which I purchased in 1833 for \$900, after undergoing repairs and great improvements, which enhanced the value to at least \$1500, I was compelled to sacrifice, in 1835, after making every effort to do better, for \$700. That property is now estimated to be worth from \$3 to \$5000; and the latter price I should at this time be unwilling to take for it. Many other cases of the same kind have been pointed out to me in different parts of the town. In short, instead of gloom and despondency, hope seems to inspire every body, energy is renewed, and a noble determination exists not to remain satisfied with what has already been done, but to push on wherever fortune reasonably invites effort. To what cause, then, is this great and happy change of circumstances to be assigned? I can conceive of none, except it be that which is called the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, which runs through the poorest & least productive part of the State, depending altogether for its support on what is paid for the carriage of the mails, and on the amount of travel. But, to understand this matter clearly, it will be necessary to turn our attention to the statistics of that road, first as to the cost of the road, &c., and the annual disbursements; and secondly, the receipts from all sources:

1. Cost of 161½ miles of Railway to Weldon. Engines, coaches, cars, shops and depots, \$1,731,626 99  
Cost of five Steamboats, including the North Carolina, lost in 1840, 330,942 97  
\$2,062,569 96  
Expenses in 1841, \$239,089 34  
Do. 1842, 180,892 35  
Do. 1843, 148,166 16  
Do. 1844, 203,633 24  
Do. 1845, 212,091 20  
\$983,873 29  
Average of expense per annum, \$196,774 56  
2. Receipts from all sources.  
1841, \$397,918 62  
Do. 1842, 311,977 48  
Do. 1843, 236,173 00  
Do. 1844, 289,533 75  
Do. 1845, 286,493 45  
\$1,512,198 30  
Average receipts per annum, \$302,439 66  
From the 1st July, 1839, to 1st July, 1843, the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail, a-

mounted to \$46,000 per annum; and from 1st July, 1843, to the present time, it amounts to \$75,000 per annum.

It would naturally be supposed that this increase of thirty thousand dollars for carrying the Mail would have elevated the receipts since 1843, above the receipts of the previous year, and especially the year 1841. But such is not the case, because we perceive in the President's report, Nov'r, 1845, that "the directory believed it necessary to graduate the fare to that of other channels of intercourse, and it was gradually reduced from \$20, three (the years of 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, to \$12, from Charleston to Weldon, and so continues to this time."

I have been informed at the office at the depot, that \$35,000 per annum, is a fair estimate for the receipts on freight, which may be somewhat increased, but probably not enough to produce any important variation in the estimate; adding therefore \$75,000 for carrying the mail, will leave \$152,689 26 per annum, as the basis of calculation. This it is apparent that, without the sums received for carrying the mail and for travel, the road could not be sustained—and this is a very important point to which I shall hereafter advert. The average excess of the receipts over the disbursements is \$65,906, which is between 3 and 4 per cent. on the capital stock invested, and which has already been seen to amount to \$2,042,569 96. But until the debts are all paid, it would be unreasonable for the stockholders to expect or demand a dividend. How then, they may ask, are we benefited by the road. The owner of real estate, with very few exceptions, is abundantly benefited, and amply repaid, for his investment, by the enhanced value of his property; so is the merchant by the increased business he carries on; and so are the mechanic and the laborer by the increasing demand for their services. Besides, it must be remembered that the annual amount of, say \$200,000, is disbursed in the State, and the greater part certainly in this town. This must be apparent to any person who will visit the large machine shops connected with the depot, and observe the number of machinists and other men at work. Therefore, however inadequate to the result produced, the profits of the road may, to some persons, appear to be, it is still incontrovertible that the great change of which I have spoken, has actually occurred, and that the rail road, either directly or indirectly, has produced it. I here close this communication, and shall defer the consideration of other topics connected with this subject, of the highest importance, to the next publication of the Journal.  
Yours, &c.,  
WM. P. HORT, M. D.

¶The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer is now on a visit at the North. After spending a few days in Washington City, we find him writing from Philadelphia, under date of August 2. His Northern tour has probably been premeditated, as it is necessary for an occasional interchange of opinions with his Northern manufacturing associates. Perhaps he has gone to participate in the sorrows of his friends on the "ruin of the country," which the poor "locos" have brought about, as the Federal press, from Maine to Texas, with now and then an exception, would have the "dear people" believe. We doubt not his trip will be of very material service to him, in the way of gathering together and instilling into his cranium, the federal notions of northern aristocracy, which are to be promulgated during the next presidential campaign. It was probably necessary, we say, for him to take this trip, in order that he might be the better enabled to shape his course so as to suit more fully the views and intentions of his political kindred. He has certainly already gained some very important information while on his journey; and we should not be surprised if he were to discover many more miracles before he returns from this sweet northern tour, and not only gather capital for himself and kindred at home to work on, but actually anticipate the course to be pursued by the Democratic party. He has already found it necessary to defame the private character of one Democratic member of Congress, and how many more he has placed upon his note book for a similar purpose, he knows best. But he need not work himself into too great a fever about who our party will run for President, or who they will not. As for Wm. H. Haywood receiving the nomination for Vice President, on a ticket with Silas Wright for President, at the North, we can assure the Editor of the Observer that he is entirely off the road. The Democracy of the North would never do the name of Silas Wright so much injustice as to couple it with that of Wm. H. Haywood. It would be too unmerited a stigma on the character of so great a man, to propose it even in joke, much less in sincerity. It would be an insult to the understanding of the Northern Democracy—and especially would it be an insult to Governor Wright. As for the probability of Mr. Calhoun's coming out on his own hook, we do not believe the first syllable of it. Notwithstanding our admiration of Mr. C., and our individual preference for him as a candidate, over any other man living, were he to oppose a convention, and run upon his "own hook," as the Observer says he will, we should certainly be found as much opposed to as we are now disposed to favor him. But the Observer Editor need not trouble himself—the Democracy of the Union will be very apt to take care of its own affairs.

Suitors.—Wm. M. Price, formerly United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, committed suicide at his residence in New York, a few days since.—Cause said to be pecuniary embarrassment.  
A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the president; "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in your defence?"  
Nothing, please your honor, but a habitual thirst!

Rail Road Train Stopped by Grasshoppers.—The New York Mirror says, that about a fortnight ago, Monday night, the trains on the Erie rail road were stopped by grasshoppers—there being such numbers of them on the track as to grease it as effectually as though laid had been placed on the rails.

"To regulate its conduct as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests is one of the most difficult tasks of government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations could not, by common consent, be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must exercise self-restraint in our own nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own regulations, in the manner best adapted to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

"The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution.

Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to more channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

"In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation subjected to such influences can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor intransigent to that spirit of concession and forbearance which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the north, the south, the east, and the west should unite in diminishing any burden of which either may justly complain.

"The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tends to increase the value of agricultural productions and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of government.

"Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own production are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes.

Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 7, 1830.

"Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our import revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

"The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional, and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties, with a view to the encouragement of the domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and consequently if it be not possessed by the general government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case.—This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

"In this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

"That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, and to destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest, is cannot, therefore, in taking leave of the subject, too earnestly, for my own feelings on the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course."

Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 6, 1831.

"The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest."

(To be concluded next week.)

Poor old North Carolina!—This Betea of the Confederacy, still wants the school master. She sticks to her whiggery like the osin to her pine trees. We despair of ever seeing her right herself, until the State devises some means of educating her population. Wonder if they have heard of Gen. Harrison was dead yet, and have not ungenially voted for "Tip and Tyler too?" The Wilmington Journal of the 14th inst. gives eleven returns from many of the counties in that State, acknowledging that the democrats are "triumphantly beaten," and says that the article communicating this melancholy result, is penned with "mortification and sorrow." No doubt of it, friend Journal, your columns display too much good sense and correct judgment in regard to the best interest of our common country, not to make the editor hang his head in shame, to see his friends and neighbors voting to sustain men and measures, at war with their best interests. "Never say die," how ever, rub out and "at 'em again." See what happy results are flowing from the self-sacrificing labors of missionaries in Otaheite and other heathen lands.—Merrion (Alec) News.



FOREIGN.

We announced in our last paper that the steamer Caledonia had arrived at Boston with news nine days later from England. We give below such items of intelligence brought out by her, as we consider of importance to our readers:—

The Liverpool papers are filled with an account of the visit of Prince Albert to that place, and the magnificent doings on the occasion.

The cotton market was without any perceptible change, and an improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of the new tariff bill, the news of its passage in the House of Representatives having been received.

The value of iron has risen, in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

The money market has fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet.

Leigh Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, died at Leghorn, of apoplexy, on the 24th ultimo, aged 67.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty to all political offenders.

The debate on the sugar duties occupied two days, and the Government scheme triumphed by a majority of 245 to 135. The result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places sugar in the same category as corn, by an easy decision on the high road to free trade.

Sir Robert Peel gave the ministerial measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

A Paris paper, the *Courier de France*, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation to put an end to the war between that country and the United States. The departure of the *Payche* for Vera Cruz has been delayed several days, in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition. Doubtful.

A further fall in the value of grain has taken place, and harvest operations are proceeding rapidly. The quality of the wheat is finer and the yield greater than last year.

Since the Great Western sailed, the arrival of produce has been small. Public sales are at present declining.

The business transactions on the 28th ult., were very limited. Wheat declined 2d. to 3d. per bushel, and flour 5d. per barrel, from the quotations of that day week. Indian corn was in demand for exportation to Ireland.

Mexican five per cents have fallen to 25½, in consequence of the present critical state of affairs in that country. A meeting of the Mexican Mining Association was held in London on Wednesday, the report of which did not show a high state of prosperity. The Mexican executive had acknowledged its liabilities to the company to the extent of \$289,000, coupled with the declaration, that it was impossible at present to discharge it.

**American Supplies.**—The following extensive supplies of flour and other articles from the United States took place at the port of Liverpool in one day. The *Nicholas Biddle*, from New Orleans, brought 7000 packages of flour and 7600 staves for cooper's use; the *Farwell*, from Baltimore, 9630 barrels of flour and 4678 bushels of wheat; the *Hardie*, from New Orleans, 1478 packages of flour, 1581 bags of corn, and 507 sacks of wheat; the *Robert Parker*, from New York, 5283 barrels of flour, 66 of bread, and several of Indian meal; the *Hargrave*, from Baltimore, 5700 barrels of flour, 4000 bushels of Indian corn, 300 of lard, &c.; and the *Promise*, from Montreal, brought 2200 barrels of flour, 5000 bushels of wheat, and 4600 bushels of peas, the produce of Canada.

**Domestic.**—*Wiltner & Smith's* *European Times* says: "As we anticipated, the accession of the Whigs has produced disruption in Ireland. O'Connell and the O'Brien section of the Repealers are at loggerheads. Conciliation Hall has held its baptismal souper; it has been the scene of angry recrimination and personal malevolence. The 'row' extended over two or three days, and terminated in the withdrawal of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the intellect of the Nation—the newspaper, we must be understood to mean, of that name."

"The young Irishmen are too fast for the more matured views and aloof policy of Mr. O'Connell. They desire to cut the cable which binds them to the British connexion by force—the sword. 'The Liberator,' on the contrary, is for taking matters more coolly—getting what he can for his country, and clamping in the supremacy of his 'moral power,' for the remainder. The distinction is, that O'Connell is more politic—the young Irishmen more patriotic."

**OUR ARMY.**—The news from our Army in Mexico is up to the 4th inst. The *Baltimore Clipper* of the 25th inst., says:—"It appears by the latest accounts from our army, that it is on the march to Monterey; where, it is stated, it will probably be received by a Mexican force of 25,000 strong, commanded by Paredes. Notwithstanding this latter information comes from an apparently authentic source, yet we must be permitted to doubt its correctness. We do not believe that Paredes has the ability to raise so large a force as is mentioned; and, if it be true, as has been published, that Santa Anna has sailed for Vera Cruz, we suspect that the president of the Republic, instead of marching to encounter the American Army, will either seek a treaty of peace at once, or be engaged in measures to defend himself against the ex-president. We doubt whether the internal dissension is so great, and the disinclination to engage in the war so general, that, even with the harsh measures usually adopted to recruit the army, no efficient and reliable force can be brought into the field. Monterey, will in all probability, fall into our hands without resistance; and then affairs in Mexico must come to a crisis, which will result, we presume and hope, in the adjustment of all difficulties between the two nations."

From the New Orleans Courier.

**MEXICAN NEWS.**

By the brig P. Soule, Capt. Delvalle, which arrived this morning from Havana, we have received dates from that place as late as the 8th inst., from Vera Cruz of the 1st, and city of Mexico of July 25th, which arrived at Havana by the English steamer *Dee*.

Captain Delvalle reports that the letters brought by the steamer, states that the town and garrison of Vera Cruz have made a proclamation in favour of Santa Anna, and that in consequence of this movement Santa Anna had left Havana in a hurried manner in the night of the 8th inst., on board of the English steamer *Montezuma*, bound for Vera Cruz.

Our dates, previously received from Vera Cruz, reach to the 1st August, and they make no allusion to a proclamation.

We know not what effect Santa Anna's success in this new enterprise may have upon the negotiation with Mexico just about to commence.

The Mexican government issued a decree, July 10th, ordaining, that in consequence of the blockade of their ports, neutral and Mexican vessels may land their cargoes in the ports of Alvarado, Tuxpan, Goazacoac, Soto de la Marina, and Facolta, on the Gulf, and Manzanillo on the Pacific. This decree to cease when the blockade of the ports is raised.

Vera Cruz papers of July 20th, state that the American ships anchored at Green Island, had sailed for different parts of the coast. Some of these vessels sailed for Boca del Rio, others had anchored off Anton Lizardo. These vessels comprise the frigates *Cumberland* and *Potomac*, two small vessels, one sloop of war, and the steamer *Mississippi*.

The sloop of war *St. Mary's* was cruising before Vera Cruz.

The following were off Sacrificios: Spanish frigate *Maria Christina*; English do *Endymion*; do *barque Rosa*;

French brig *Mercur*; Spanish do *Habanero*.

The English steamer *Vesuvius* departed from Sacrificios July 28, destination unknown.

The Republic of Mexico, July 24, says, that on that day a communication was laid before Congress, from the General commanding in New Mexico, stating that 6000 American troops had penetrated into that province, in consequence of which orders were sent to the troops at Chihuahua and Zacatecas, to reinforce Gen. Armiño.

A telegraph was placed on the top of the chief tower of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, to announce the approach of vessels.

From the Washington Union.

**IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ AND CUBA!**

BALTIMORE, August 21, 1846.

By the *Adelaide*, Adams, sailed from Havana on the 19th of July and arrived at New York yesterday. I learn that a special messenger from Vera Cruz came passenger in the steam-ship to Havana, with letters to Santa Anna informing him that the citizens and military of Vera Cruz has declared for him.

Santa Anna, Almonte, and Rejon, immediately took passage in the British steamer *Ariel*, and proceeded privately to Vera Cruz, on the 8th of July, in the night. Com. Conner's ship, the *Potomac*, got aground at Green Isle; by heaving the guns aboard she got off, and proceeded to Pensacola to be repaired. There was no sickness in the American fleet. The *Truxton* and *Perry* were off Havana, and had no communication with the shore, as the yellow fever was prevailing on the island. The city of Mexico had also declared in favor of Santa Anna. Large subscriptions were making by individuals to carry on the war. Gen. Paredes was to have left on the 29th ult., to head the army, and Gen. Bravo was to be President *ad interim*. The garrison of San Juan heartily participated in the revolution; one brigade of troops had left the city of Mexico for Matamoros, and two others were on the route to Carmargo. Paredes had issued a decree authorizing the Secretary of War to grant letters of marque against the commerce of the United States. The revolutionists adopted the plan of the pronunciamento of Gaudalaxara, with some additions. Yours, &c.

**FULTON.**

The Union of Saturday night says, the intelligence which we give in detail from the Havana and Vera Cruz, via New York, shows that Santa Anna has sailed for Vera Cruz, in the British steam packet; and that the people of Vera Cruz were preparing to receive him. Some revolutionary events may be on the wing, having an important bearing—both internal and external—upon the government of Mexico, and upon the war with the United States.

**Mr. Webster able to go any way.**—When Mr. Webster propounded the question once at Faneuil Hall, "where shall I go?" he was strangely puzzled to decide upon the exact locality that would suit him. How he shall go seems to be a matter that does not bother him at all, if the following anecdote be true. On Thursday last he entered the cars at Washington to proceed to the East. The seats generally were filled. Mr. Evans called out, "Webster, you can take a seat next to me." "Why," said the Senator, "there is hardly room for two such fat men as we are." "Never mind," rejoined Evans, "you can squeeze in." A gentleman at the entrance of the car, seeing the dilemma, observed: "Mr. Webster, you are welcome to my seat, if you can ride backwards." Webster looked at him for a moment, and (drawing himself up as straight as the Bunker Hill shaft, and taking off his hat, while all the passengers were looking on,) responded, in a peculiarly comical tone, "Sir, I have been going through this crooked world so long backwards, that I can ride in any way."

The laughter that ensued was loud and long. He then took a seat with Evans, and in a few minutes the locomotive was on its way to Baltimore.—*Ledger*.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

The Newburyport Herald, a whig paper, and an advocate of the tariff of 1842, contains the following statement and remarks, under date of the 5th inst: "The stockholders of the Globe and Ocean Mills, meet to-morrow, to take measures for the increase of their capital stock, so as to put the mills into immediate operation. These mills have now received and set up nearly all their machinery, and in a few weeks will be prepared for the manufacture of cloth. The size of the mills having been made larger than was originally designed; in consequence of this fact and the necessity at the present time of providing some working capital besides that invested in buildings and machinery, an increase of capital is requisite. We have made some inquiries as to the competition which these mills will encounter from the English manufacturers under the new tariff, and find that the goods they will manufacture, cost within a small fraction as much in England, as they do here. The English manufacturers work into their goods a portion of East India cotton, which costs only half as much as American cotton, and by this means sometimes undersell us in such cases as is inferior, that even the Chinese and Brazilians prefer to pay the enhanced price of American goods, except when they are deceived by the imprint of American goods, which some of the Englishmen adopt. With a fairly levied 25 per cent duty, we believe these mills will do a better business than the navigation interest generally, especially as the domestic competition will probably be much lessened for several years to come. The machinery has all the best improvements, and intelligent and experienced agents have been appointed to superintend the manufacture."—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

**WANTED.**—A "smart," active, intelligent youth, between 13 and 15 years of age, is wanted at this office. None need apply unless he can come well recommended.

**DEED.**

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst., Julia, second daughter of John McRae, Esq., Postmaster, aged about 13 years.

In Orange county, on the 11th inst., Mr. Edward J. Ward, late of Onslow county, aged 25. In the same county, on the 15th inst., Lottin K. Pratt, Esq., aged about 47 years, formerly a representative in the Legislature from that county.

In La Grange, Ga., on the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary Emma Bronson, aged 23 years and 3 months, consort of F. S. Bronson, M. D., formerly of Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Bronson was a native of Wilmington.

In this county, near Black River Chapel, on the 17th inst., Mr. Josiah Henry, aged 23 years.

**WILMINGTON MARKET.**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

BACON—Hams,	7	0	00
Shoulders,	6	0	00
Hog round,	7	0	00
Western,	6	0	00
BEEF—Butter,	25	0	00
Butter, bbl. mess,	14	0	00
prime,	9	00	00
CORN,	60	0	00
Meal,	75	0	00
COTTON,	8	0	00
COTTON, bbl.,	15	0	00
CANDLES, tallow,	20	0	00
Adamantine,	30	0	00
FEATHERS,	30	0	00
FLOUR—Canal,	6	00	00
Fayetteville,	5	00	00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	75	0	00
INER,	75	0	00
LARD,	7	0	00
Western,	6	0	00
LIME, Thomaston,	87½	0	00
LUMBER—Steam mill,	9	00	00
River, Flooring boards,	6	00	00
wide, do,	6	00	00
Scantling,	5	00	00
Timber,	5	00	00
MOLASSES, W. I.	11	0	00
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	23	0	00
" 2,	7	50	00
" 3,	4	00	00
NAILS,	4½	0	00
NAVAL STORES—Yellow Turp.	2	50	00
Virgin dip, 2 3/4	2	50	00
hard, half price,	1	25	00
Pitch,	75	0	00
Rosin No. 1, 100	0	00	00
" 2, 60	0	00	00
" 3, 25	0	00	00
Sp. Turp.	3	25	00
Oil, Sperm,	—	0	00
PEAS, Ground,	—	0	00
Black eye,	—	0	00
Cow,	65	0	00
PORK,—per bbl.	—	0	00
Northern Mess,	13	00	00
Prime,	10	75	00
fresh,	—	0	00
RICE,	3	25	00
rough, bush	—	0	00
SALT, Turke Island, bushel	45	0	00
Liverpool, sack, none	4	0	00
SOAP,	2	00	00
SHINGLES, country,	2	00	00
contract,	4	00	00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	23	0	00
Gin,	30	0	00
Whiskey,	23	0	00
Apple Brandy,	37½	0	00
STEEL,	12½	0	00
STAVES, W. Obbl. rough,	15	0	00
dressed, 7	—	0	00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	0	00
dressed,	00	10	00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	0	00
New Orleans,	6½	0	00
loaf	13	0	00
TALLOW,	7	0	00
TOBACCO, leaf,	3	00	00
VARNISH,	20	0	00
WINE, Madeira,	70	0	00
Port,	2	00	00
Malaga,	34	0	00

**BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.**

Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem.

" " New York, 1 " "

" " Boston, 1 " "

**RATES OF FREIGHT TO NEW YORK**

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Turp 50 per bbl.

Rice, 15 cts. per hundred

Cotton, 90c per bale.

Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.

Tobacco, \$3 00 per hoghead.

Lumber, \$4 a \$6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber \$5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber \$4½.

Cotton, \$1 25. Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 32c.

**WILMINGTON MARKET.**—August 27.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Turpentine has improved a shade since this day week, and sales were made yesterday at \$3 30 a \$3 35, for both Yellow and Virgin Dip. To-day, however, the market is somewhat heavy, and sales have been made at \$3 25 a \$3 30, a reduction upon above rates, and at which we quote. **SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—We have heard of sales at 32 cents, and the article is said to be brisk at this price. **TAR.**—We quote at \$1 40 for last sales, and the price is looking up.

**LUMBER & TIMBER.**—The stock of Mill Timber is reduced very considerably, and it is believed that it will shortly be in demand. A good article will, at this time, bring \$6. In Lumber, sales are dull, and we refer to quotations for the market price.

**CORN.**—1500 bushels received this week, sold at 80 cents.

**SALT.**—4000 bushels received and sold at 30 cents, at 90 days.

**BACON.**—Rather scarce.

**MOLASSES.**—Of the lot reported as received last week, 100 Hhds., sold at auction, at 16 and 17 cents.

**FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.**—Aug. 23.

There is more activity in the market than for some weeks. Sales of Flour made at prices ranging between \$6 and \$4 50, and in good demand.

But little Bacon offered, and sales at about 7 cts. Sales of Sugar during the week, generally, at 20 cts. Flour, 90c. Whiskey, 20 a 22½c. No change of importance in Groceries.

**NEW YORK MARKET.**—Aug. 23.

Turpentine, Wilmington, 3 25 a 00 cts. do Newbern, 3 25 a 00 cts.

Spirits Turpentine, 23 a 00 cts. Tar, 2 00 a 00 cts.

Rice, per cwt. 3 50 a 00 cts.

**Naval Stores.**—Turpentine has been rather quiet since our last, and we have no particular transactions to notice. Spirits Turpentine has further improved, sales having been made at 23 cents, cash, for large lots on the wharf, while for smaller quantities, as wanted from store, something higher has been obtained. Rosin remains inactive, and we have no sales to report.

**SEABOARD CANAL.**

**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.**

June Term, A. D. 1846.

Robert G. Rankin, Original attachment; summoned at Garnishaw, Henry Croton Mutual Insurance Co. v. Nutt, Wm. C. Lord, Insurance Company, Mulock, and John Hall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absoconceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, CLE. July 31, 1846. [Pr. fee, \$5 2½.] 46-4

**SUGAR.**

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado SUGAR, just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. July 31]

**MUSIC.**

**WANTED.**—A Lady competent to teach MUSIC will meet with liberal encouragement in the town of Wilmington. 47-5

**White Lead, Linseed Oil, Window Glass and Putty.**

2000 LBS. pure, extra, and No. 1 White Lead, just received, and warranted of superior quality. Also, Linseed Oil, Window Glass and Putty, and a general assortment of Paints, &c., &c., for sale at low prices at the Old Stand Drug Store. W. SHAW. July 24th, 1846

**Musical Instruction.**

HAVING always received from the citizens of Wilmington a liberal share of their patronage, during the past five years, as a Teacher of Music in this town, I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks for the same, and as I have at present but three pupils should be happy to receive an increase of the number, and refer with pleasure, to those who have favored me with their patronage, as to my competency as a Teacher, either of vocal or instrumental music. SARAH ANN COOKE. August 14, 1846. 48-4

**Brigade Orders No. 2.**

HEAD QUARTERS, 2nd BRIGADE, 6th DIVISION NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA. WILMINGTON, 25th August, 1846.

To Colonels Commanding 24th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to have your respective Regiments ready for inspection and review at the following times and places, viz:

The 24th Regiment at Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next. The 31st Regiment at Kenansville, Duplin County, on Saturday, the 14th day of November. The 39th Regiment at Southville, Brunswick County, on Wednesday, the 18th November. The 30th Regiment at Wilmington, New Hanover County, on Saturday, the 21st November.

The line to be formed and ready for inspection and review at 11 o'clock, A. M.

You will make your returns as required by the 25th Section of the Militia Laws, to the Brigadier General, at this place, on or before the 25th of October.

By order of L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l. Wm. N. PEDER, Aid-de-Camp.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.**

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to Florida, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Old Town Creek District, Brunswick County, North Carolina. These lands contain ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, most of which is well timbered with Pitch Pine. There are 24,000 Turpentine boxes now cut upon it, one and two years old, most of which have been cut only one year, and are now under cultivation; and at least 30,000 more can be cut. The farthest point from navigable water is not more than two miles. The plantation is one of the most healthy places in the county, and has a good dwelling, out-houses, and a most excellent well of water upon it. By land it is only 10 miles from Wilmington, situated near the Charleston Road.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber and take a view of the premises and land. A bargain may be had.

DAN'L B. EVANS. August 28, 1846. 50-4

**\$10 Reward.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, in Duplin County, about the 20th of July, NICHOLAS BEFORE, a bright Mulatto man, aged about forty years, stout and chunky built, has a good countenance, is fond of liquor, a Bricklayer and Plasterer by trade, has worked at the trade in all the adjoining counties. When he left he had a bad sore on one leg, occasioned by a burn. He will no doubt try to pass as being free, but having purchased his freedom some three years back, I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or for his delivery to me near Kenansville. I also forwarn all persons from harboring or hiring said slave, as I will enforce the law against all offenders. WILLIAM MORSEY. Kenansville, Aug. 22d, 1846.—[50-3]

The Newbern and Raleigh Register will insert three times and forward bill to Kenansville. W. M.

**\$25 REWARD.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, in Newbern, a short time since, his negro man DANIEL. Said negro formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Newkirk, of New Hanover County, and was afterwards owned by Mr. Miles Costin, of Wilmington, from whom the subscriber purchased him. Daniel is aged about 23 or 24 years, is stout, well built, and black, he has had the small pox, which scarred his face very much. He is well known in New Hanover County, and it is believed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Messrs. Henry and Bryan Newkirk's, in said county.

The above reward of \$25 dollars, and all reasonable expenses, will



